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PHOTOS OF AMERICA'S NEW
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WONDERFUL REPRODUCTIONS OF LIVING SCENES IN NATURAL COLORS.
THEY ARE NOT MERELY "LIFELIKE," BUT ACTUAL LIFE.

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THESE matchless views, caught by the camera in NATURAL COLORS, show the natives in the most romantic scenes of every-day life, and reproduce the soldiers in their most exciting action.

The familiar faces of heroes in all ranks appear in the inspiring scenes. SENSATIONAL, HUMOROUS, PATHETIC, PICTURESQUE and HISTORICAL VIEWS that are gone forever, have been saved here in imperishable miniature FOR THE PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF THE NATION. A soul-stirring portrayal of life in our new possessions, CONSECRATED BY AMERICAN VALOR.

As if by the wonders of magic, you can sit at your parlor table and in an hour you can pass over the beautiful islands wrested from the tyranny of Spain and go with our soldiers through their heroic battles. These realistic scenes should be kept for future reference, since they will be the subject of many a newspaper paragraph and political argument.

Every picture is an inspiring souvenir of this TREMENDOUS HISTORICAL EPOCH OF GREATER AMERICA.

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The market place along the canal in the center of Manila is a rare sight. The small merchant thinks he has done a highly prosperous business, if he has been able to exchange his wares for two or three Mexican dollars.





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Northern end of the Luneta, near mouth of the Pasig river, showing Anda Monument to the left and the Lighthouse at the entrance of the river. The United States transport ship is surrounded by native trading boats.



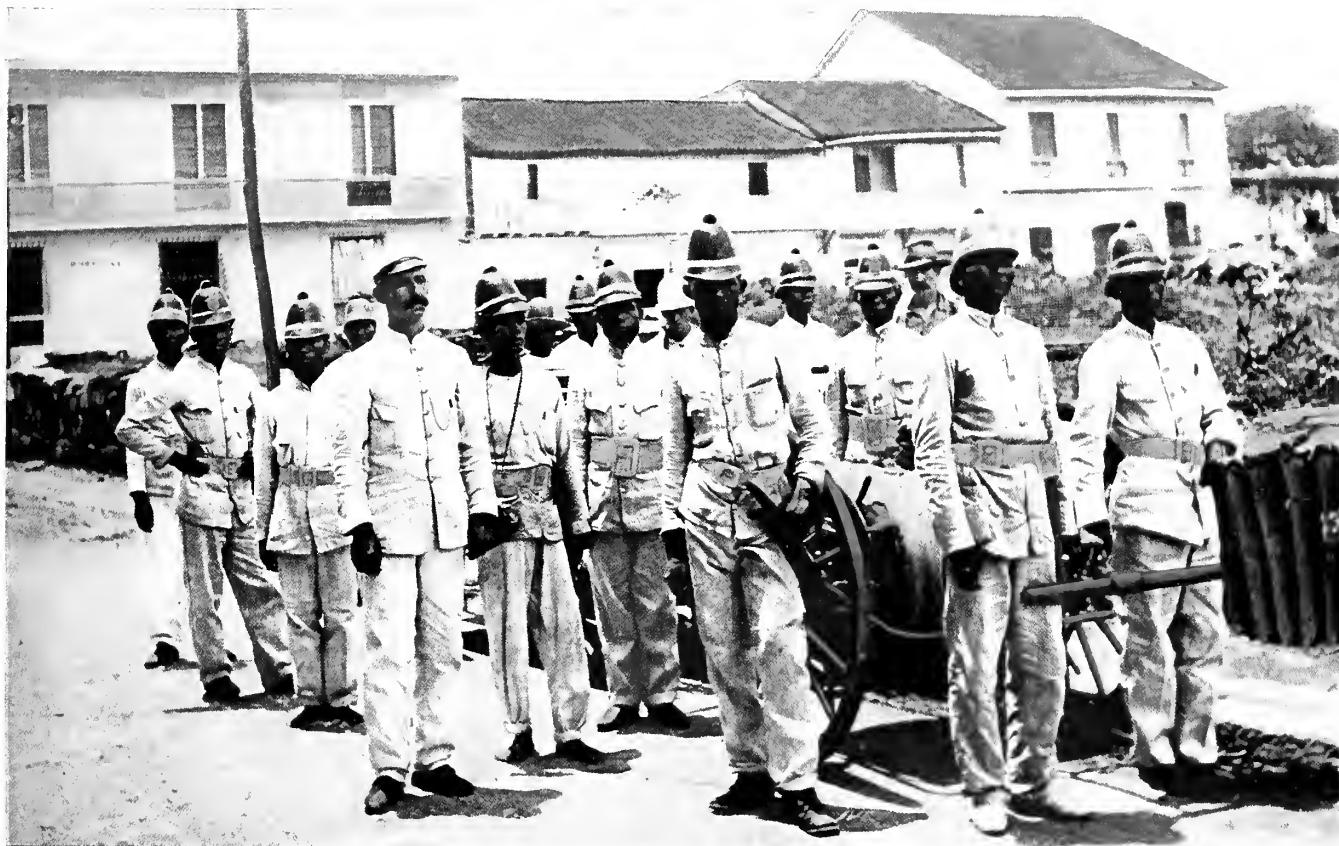
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Facing the bay is the Luneta, formerly the fashionable promenade of the Spanish residents of Manila. Here took place many of the spectacular executions of native insurrectionists. It is well-lighted with gas and electricity.



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The Escolta, a main business thoroughfare of Manila, has a street-car line known as "Carromatos," each car drawn by one horse, as in European countries. The travel is all to the left; this custom is shown in this view.



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The fire department in the old walled city of Manila consists of very antiquated apparatus. However, the tile-structure of the buildings make fire-alarms very infrequent. The buildings are made to withstand earthquakes and are nearly fire-proof.



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A portion of the burnt district of Tondo is here shown. If the plot to burn Manila had been as thoroughly carried out as was this part of it, the American army might have found itself in very desperate straits.



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The Tondo fire and ruins. This entire district was destroyed when the natives found, Feb. 23, 1899, that they could not drive the Americans from Manila. The destruction was both wanton and useless, as it was of no importance to the troops.





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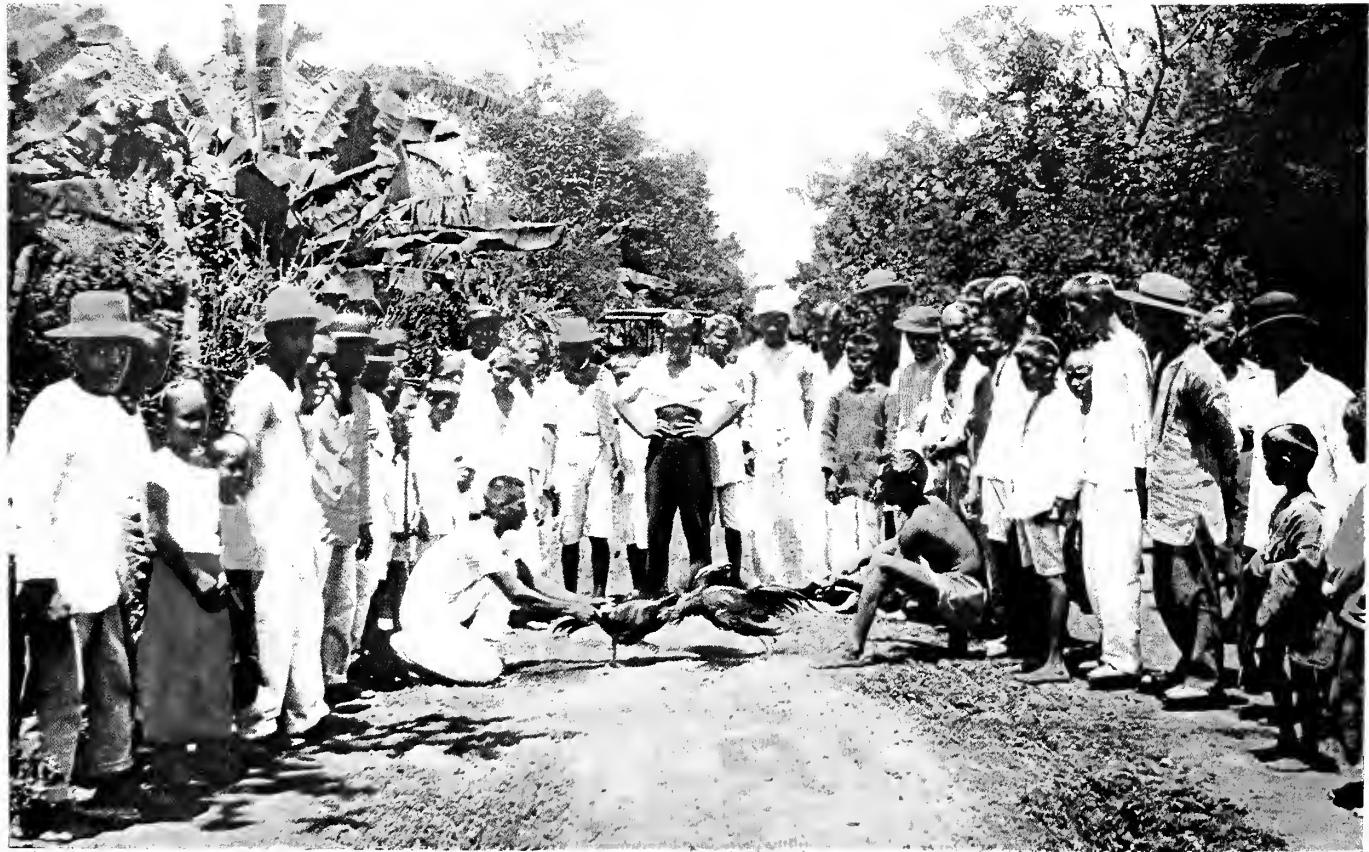
Ropemaking in Manila is a very primitive affair, but one of the first effects of the war felt in the United States was the scarcity of Manila rope. With improved machinery this superior quality of rope can be made plentiful and cheap.



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The houses of the natives in the interior are built as seen here to provide against both flood and earthquake. In this view the mode of construction may be seen. The roof is the first part to be woven in after the frame is made.





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The national pastime of the Filipinos is cock-fighting, as is bull-baiting that of Mexico and Spain. To suppress it is looked upon as the most cruel tyranny, but it was done at once in Manila by the Americans.

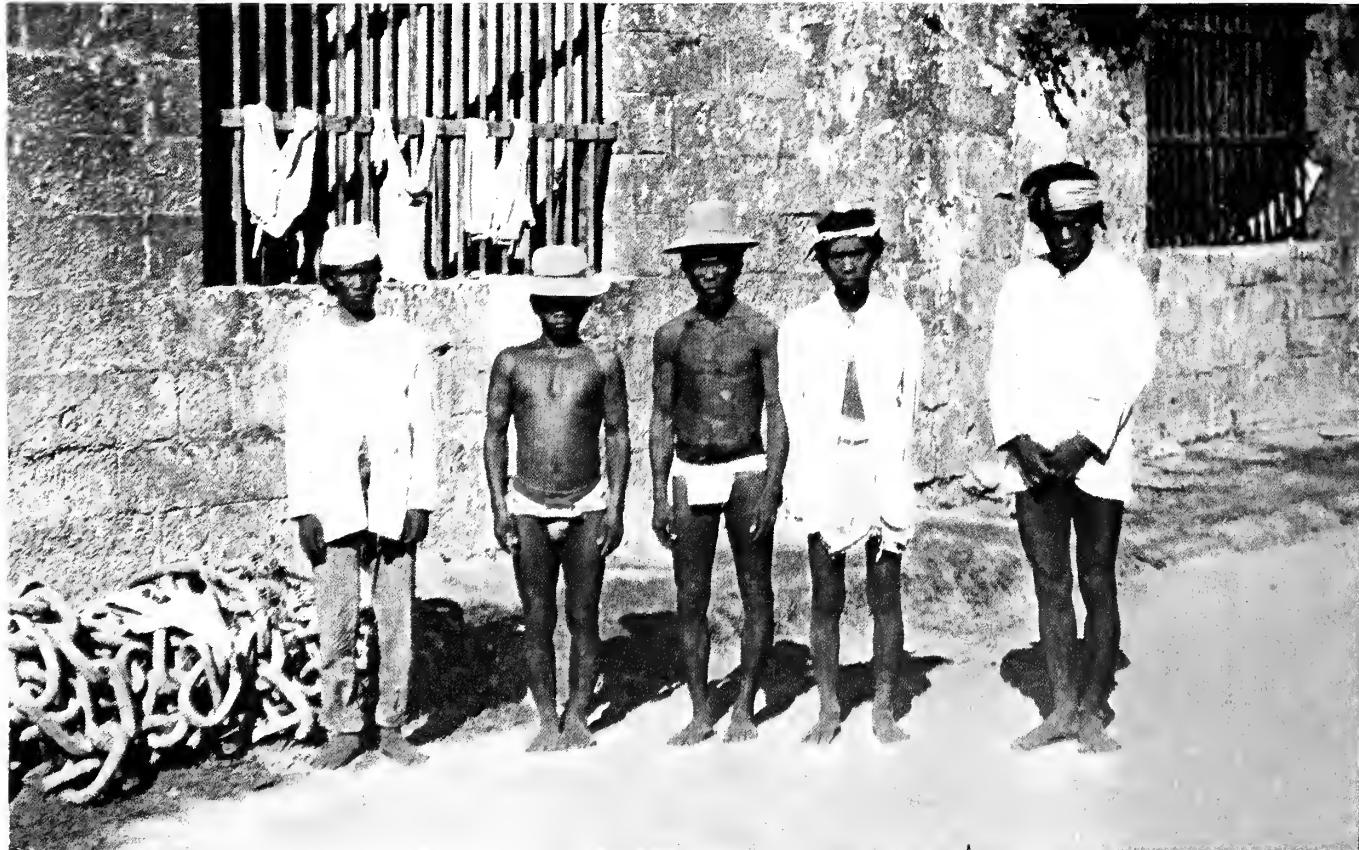


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No photograph can give an adequate idea of the native soldiers in their spotless uniforms of white-duck waist-coat and trousers, with hats of Manila straw. Their guileless and innocent appearance is a good cover for their crafty natures.







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These are "Bolomen," that is, knife and spearmen. The huge chains piled against the wall are not the ones taken from the bodies of these men when they were given American liberty. The Bolomen are small but active and strong.



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Military Commission of Manila. Lt. C. M. Moses, 1st Colo. Col. F. Smith, 1st Cal. President. Captain E. B. Pratt, 23rd U. S. Infantry. Major Cantenbein, 2nd Ore. Lt. M. A. Hildreth, 1st Dak.



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Soldiers carrying American wounded and dead from the field to the hospital temporarily formed near Camp Santa Mesa, Feb. 5, 1899. This view was taken during the engagement of the first day's fight, late in the afternoon.



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These men are bringing in their dead and wounded from the engagement near Pasig. It is a part of the battalion of the 20th Infantry. The Pasig river can be seen just beyond them. It was a light battle.





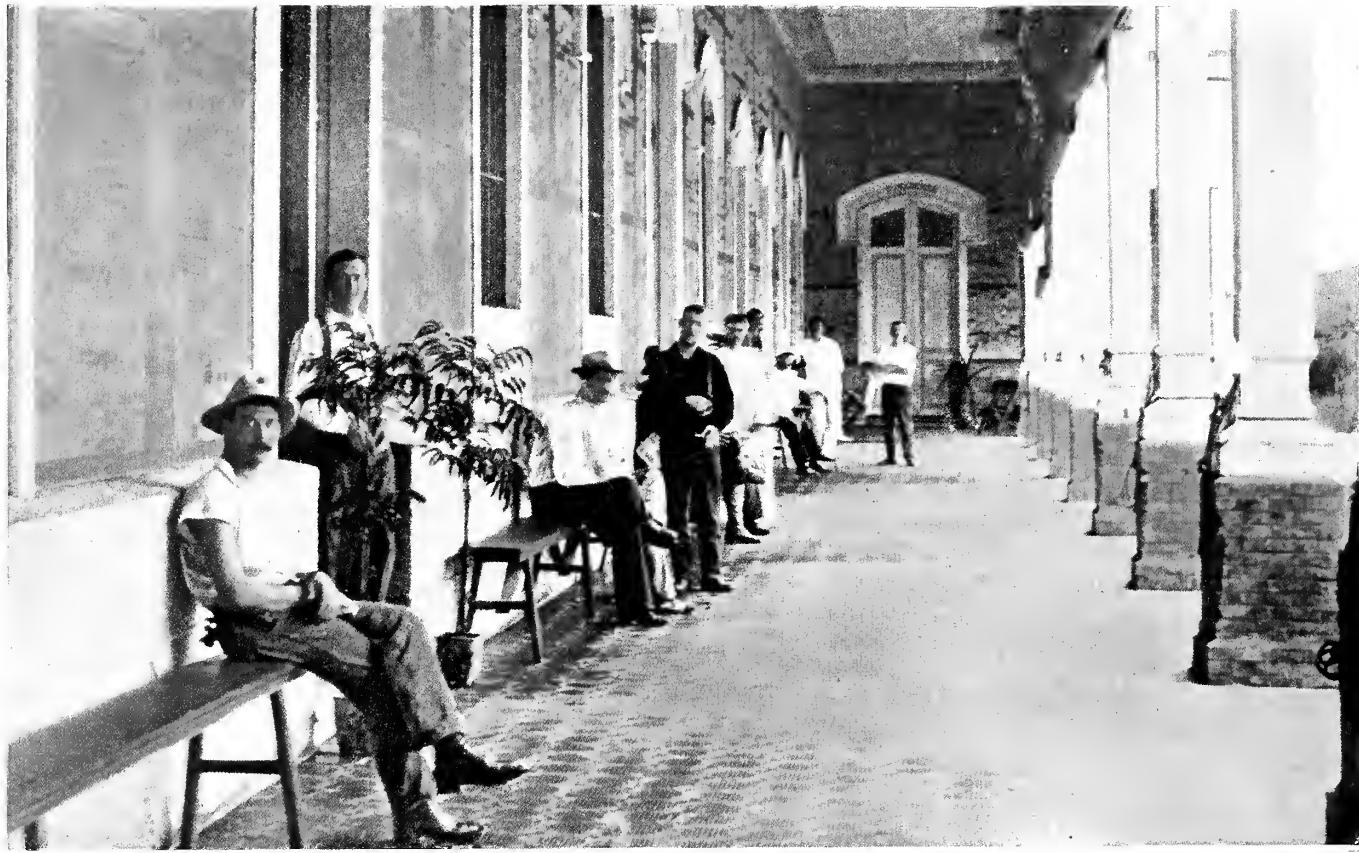
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The American troops are shown here in the interior of Luzon. They are conveyed up the streams in armored launches and in "eascos" where they destroy intrenchments and break up hostile settlements. Little resistance was ever offered.



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The American engineers usually had bridges ready as soon as they were needed. This was made in a few hours strong enough to allow the passage of artillery. The stream in this scene is known as the Bigaa river.



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Convalescence Hospital, in Malate, a suburb of Manila. This is the place to which convalescents are removed from the reserve and general hospitals. Here they can have more exercise and more suitable care according to conditions.



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Company called to arms during drenching rainstorm. They are clad in rubber "ponchos," a covering to protect the soldiers from the sudden rains. However, it is claimed by the army surgeons that the rubber coats are unhealthful.



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"On Guard." What is he thinking of, home, sweetheart or sharpshooters? The gun at his right is a rapid-firing magazine used by the Utah Light Battery during their engagement, at the Manila waterworks and "Deposito," Feb. 26, 1899.



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“Deposito.” A general bivouac of the troops. This is the place where the water is settled before delivery to the disbursing reservoir and supplied to the city of Manila. It was also used by General Hale as his headquarters.





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The steel railroad bridge across the Pasig can be seen here with its barricaded entrance. It was fortified by the insurgents to prevent the crossing of the American troops during the advance on Malolos. It was captured with but little difficulty.



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General MacArthur and staff with Signal Corps Detachment halting for rest on the Novaliches road while on their way to Malo-los. Theirs was the most dangerous and heroic work of the early days of the war.





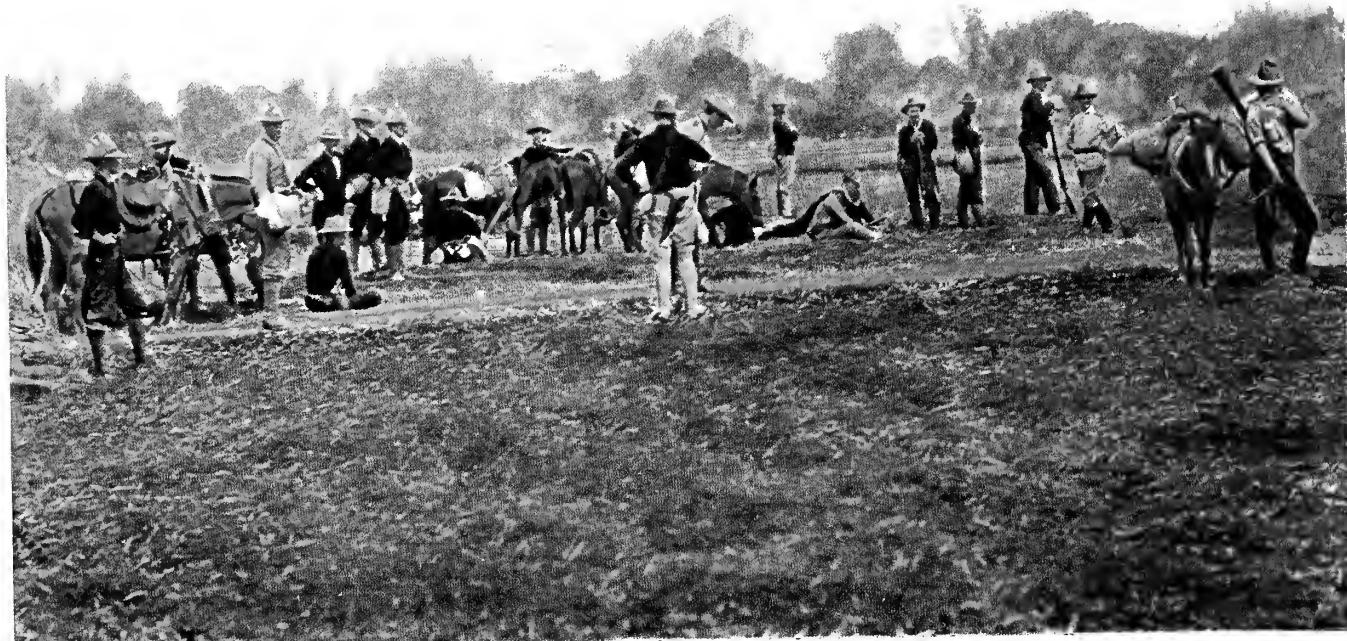
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This scene gives a good idea of the intrenchments and breastworks, built and occupied by the Kansas regiment and a section of the Utah light battery. Here was fought the battle of Caloocan, February 10, 1899.



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This is an army supply train en route to Malolos. The wagons are hauled by a species of buffalo peculiar to the Philippines. It is a patient animal somewhat livelier than the American ox. It does the hard labor of the islands.



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This shows part of General MacArthur's command, the 4th Cavalry and a detachment of the Signal Corps, on an expedition along Novaliches road, preparatory to advance on Malolos. Sharpshooters and dangers of ambush kept them constantly alert.



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Company H. of the 22nd infantry, at mess in the trenches of the south lines of Manila, April 15, 1899. At these times the boys generally remembered the table at home with a better appreciation of its comforts.





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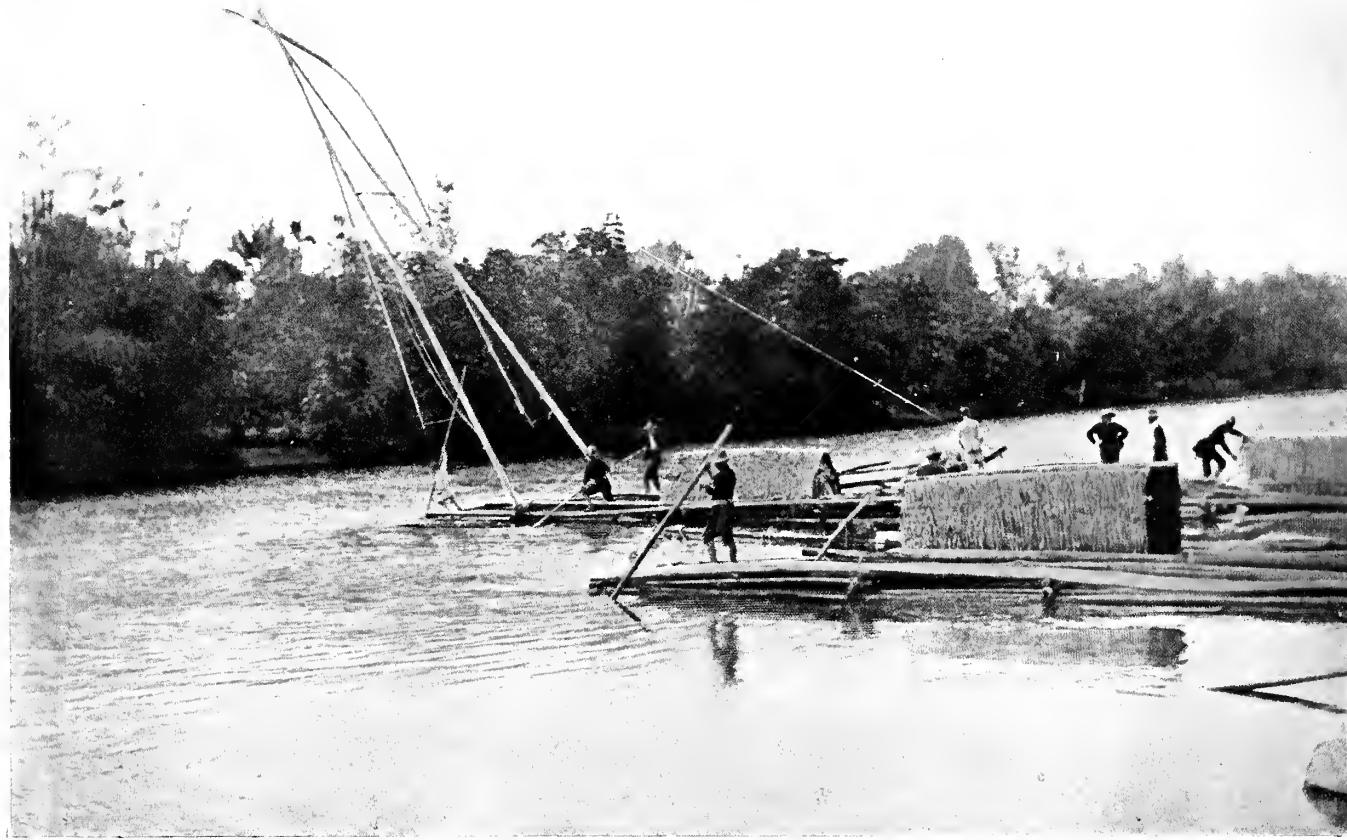
"Ready." A group of the Utah battery on McCloud Hill, Sunday morning, Feb. 5. It was not known what instant a volley would be poured in on them, but the boys were ready and the result was disastrous to the enemy.



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These are the loyal natives, cared for by the army after losing their homes and property by the burning of the Tondo district, at the time of the uprising in that portion of Manila, by the insurgents.





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This shows an Engineer's detachment building a pontoon bridge across the Bigaa river after the surrender of the insurgents at that place. The bridge is constructed of immense bamboo poles, strong enough to support an entire company.



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The desperate character of the insurgents is shown in this wanton destruction of Malolos church. It was fired by them as they fled before the Americans just entering the town. It was done partly in revenge against the religious orders.









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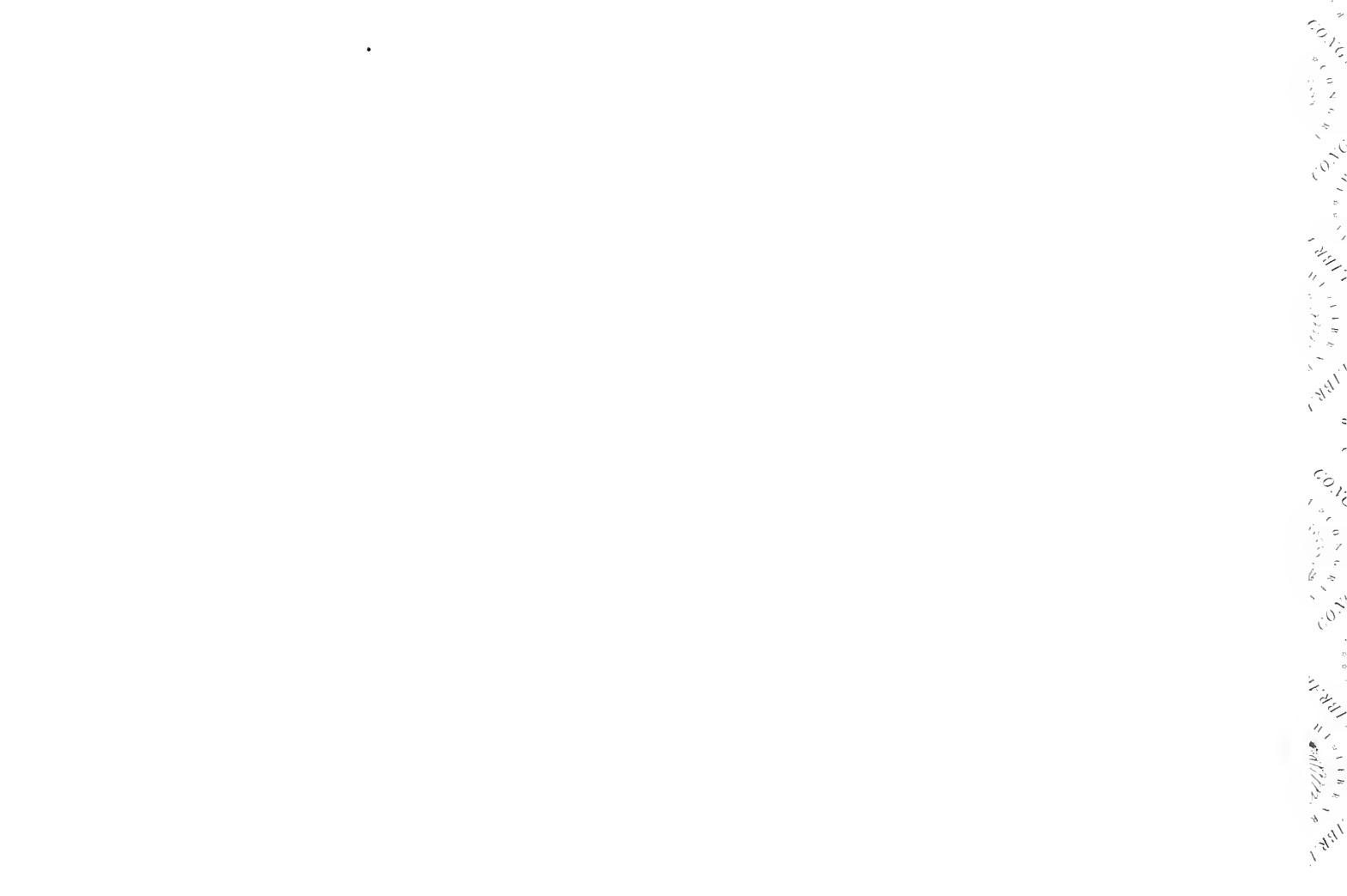
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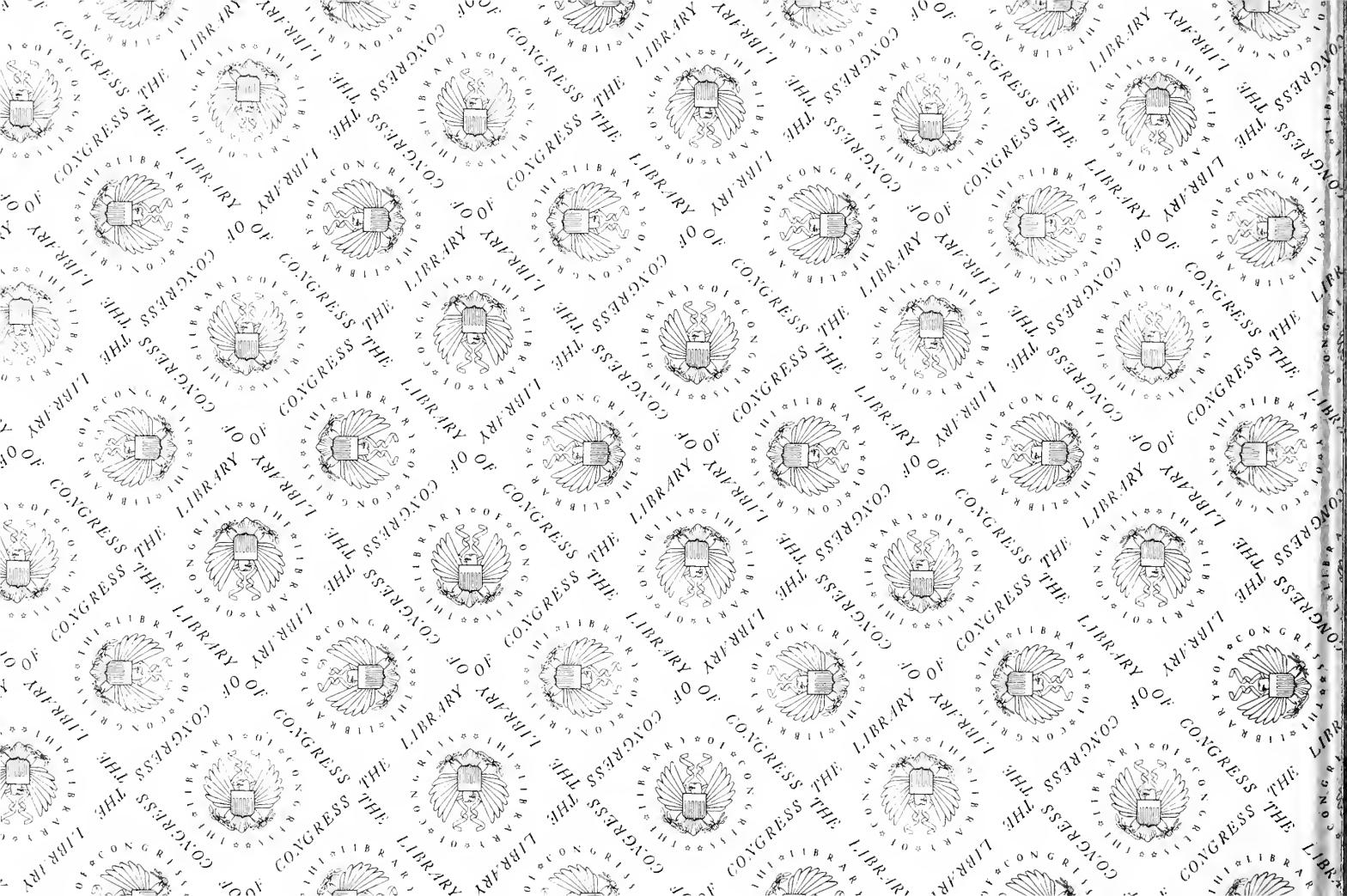
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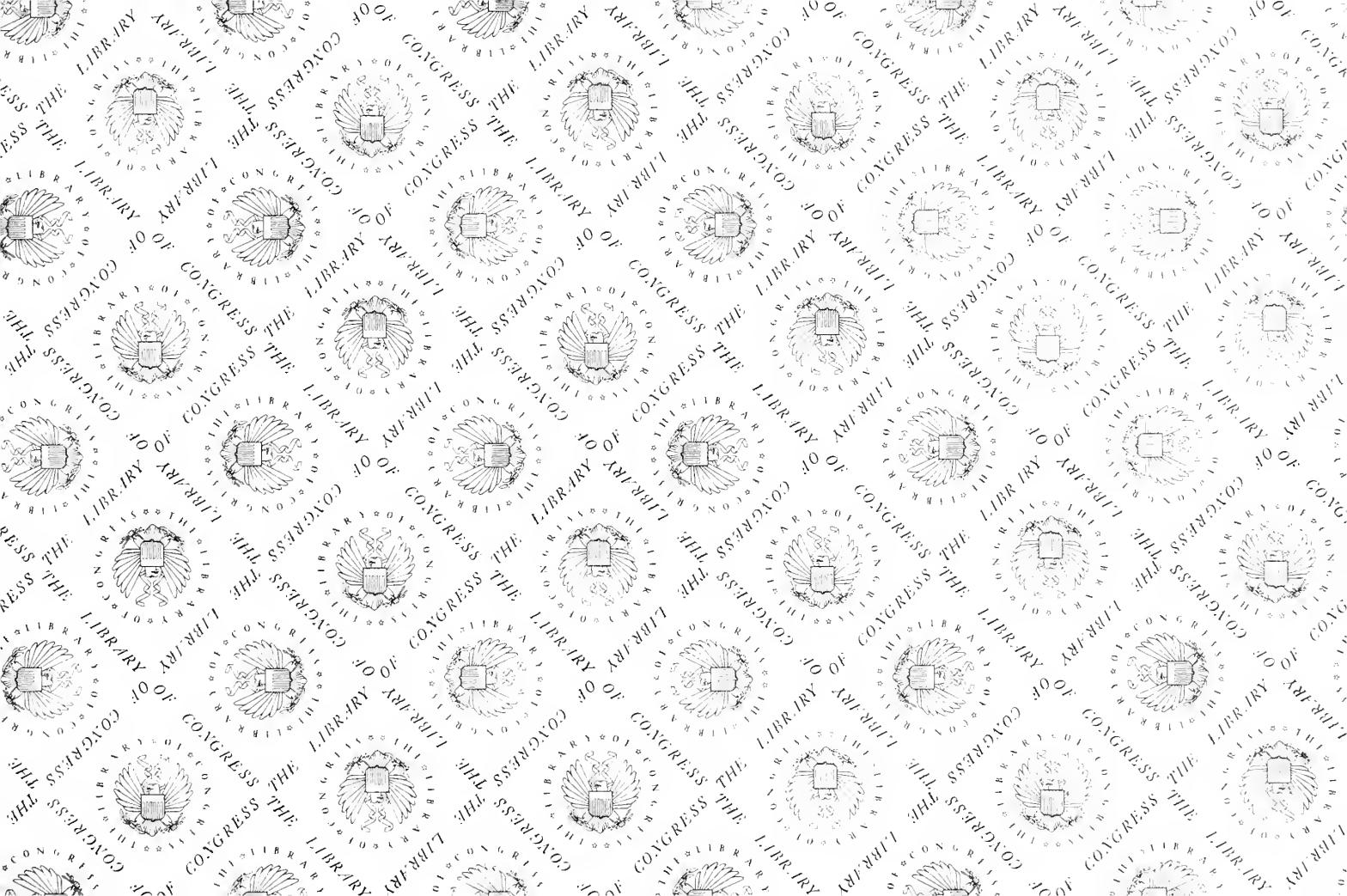
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